

THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA

BY FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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PARES THE ASSOCIATION FROM THE ASSOCIATION
PRESS, controls exclusively for Topeka the Full
Day Series of this great organization for the
collection of news. A newspaper operator in the
United States can no longer afford to do without
the services of the Associated Press, and it is
now a question whether he can afford to do without
the services of the State Journal.

THE STATE JOURNAL IS THE ONLY PAPER IN
KANSAS PUBLISHING THE FULL DAY ASSOCIATED PRESS
REPORT.THE STATE JOURNAL HAS A REGULAR STAFF
OF DEDICATED REPORTERS, THE SERVICES OF MORE
THAN 100 OTHER CAPITAL CITY DAILY COM-
BINED, AND DOUBLE THAT OF ITS PRINCIPAL
COMPETITOR—a very creditable morning news-
paper.MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.THE STATE JOURNAL HAS ROOM IS
FOR ALL THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PRINTING
PRESS—the handiest and fastest
of printing machinery in the state.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Mar. 14.—For Kansas:
Forecast till 8 p.m. Thursday: Fair;
stationary temperature Thursday morning;
variable winds, becoming moderately.

A COLD fact—the price of ice will be
high this summer.

Such spring weather shouldn't be
spoiled by spring poetry.

PERHAPS THE TAMMANY RINGERS ARE
IN TEXAS LOOKING FOR A NEW LOCATION.

SENATORIAL COURTESY CONSISTS IN SAY-
ING NOTHING AT ALL ABOUT EACH OTHER'S
SEATS.

BOSTON does not like the word bliz-
zard; it isn't the mere word that we ob-
ject to but west.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS doesn't seem to
realize that it has been abolished by the
house of commons.

EVERTY week has its strike and riot; last
week it was the coal miners; this week
it is the Paterson silk weavers.

GALUSHA GROW is growing young
again. New born infants in Pennsylvania
are being named after him.

EDWARD MURRAY, senator from New
York, is now accused of murder. How
different New York is from Texas.

THE WAR IN BRAZIL IS OVER, AND BURNED
PEAS WILL GO WHERE THEY MIGHT TO GO—
INTO THE STUPID BUCKET INSTEAD OF THE COFFEE
CUP.

GOVERNOR PEPPER IS SO MAD AT
EVERYBODY THAT HE IS IN DOUBT WHETHER HE
WILL ALLOW THE FOURTH OF JULY TO BE CELE-
BRATED.

AN "INDEPENDENT ARMY" OF 20,000 MEN
MARSHALLING ON TO WASHINGTON WILL RATHER
OVERSTOCK THE CITY ROCKPILE AT THE NATIONAL
CAPITAL.

HOW MANY SENATORS WERE SWEATENED BY
THE SUGAR TRUST, WE SHALL NEVER FIND OUT,
SINCE SENATOR PEPPER'S RESOLUTION WAS
CHOKED OFF.

DID SENATOR BRICE MAKE \$750,000 OR
LOSE IT IN THAT SUGAR DEAL? SENATOR BRICE
REFUSED TO SAY.

SENATOR HILL IS NOT GOING TO BE MAR-
RIED. THIS IS LUCKY FOR THE GIRL, AS HE
WON'T BE MUCH OF A CATCH AFTER HIS PRE-
SENT TERM IS OVER.

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TROUBLE AMONG THE SENATORS.
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their rights in this matter. They wish
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the speakers. The two archbishops

rule, it was turned into a day of un-
bridled riot and lawlessness.

The army of "repealers" grew to such
tremendous proportions that, besides being
able to prevent the result of legal
elections, large detachments could be
sent on repeating expeditions to other
cities. A vivid picture of the departure
of one of these roving regiments to raid
Philadelphia is preserved to us in a
chronicle of the time. It is significant
that the present leader of Tammany hall
figures prominently among those
leaders in the field of election fraud, and
was distinguished in those early days of
Tammany misrule as the "notorious Dick
Croker."

New York City was fast emptied
records the New York Tribune of October
18, 1893, "of many of her roughs
yesterday. Their ugly countenances were
seen congregating around the Camden
and Amboy railroad depot, all bound for
Philadelphia. These roughs and bullies
are the repeaters who intend to swell
the Democratic vote in Philadelphia today,
providing they are not apprised. They
have been recruited almost every
ward in the city and each delegation is
headed by a prominent 'strikers' who is
to receive the lion's share of the funds.

Among them were members of the
"Fiddling Gang," from the Swamps,

the Fourth ward; the "Dead Rat's
Crowd," from the Five Points and
Mulberry street in the Sixth ward; the
"Old White Ghost Runners" from the
Tenth ward; the "Old Rock Singers" in the
Fourteenth ward, and a huge
number of "Mackervilleites," "Hockies,"

"Gutgangs" and "Bumtowns" rangers, and
a number of other organized bands of
toughs. * * * And last, but not least,
were 150 metropolitan bandits under the
notorious Dick Croker, all well armed and
spoiling for a fight. They will roll from
the Twenty-first ward. Fully 5,000 of the
most of the most hardened desperados
of this city are now in Philadelphia."

It is further recorded that on the day
when the excesses occurred "no body was
robbed or assaulted in New York, and
had little or nothing to do, and the police
courts were idle." A fervent prayer was
uttered that Philadelphia might regard
those "interesting classes" of our population,
who add variety if not attractiveness
to her election, as a permanent
loan."

KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

A McPherson man wants to know why
they don't have no working precedents
here come April election.

Newton people can tell it is getting
spring by the bright, fresh notches and
holes whitened in the dry goods boxes.

The Atchison free restaurant closed
yesterday because of lack of customers,
warm weather and falling off of patronage.

The old street car ties, mementos of
Abilene's boom days, are being taken up
and may "stop a crack" to keep the wind
away.

The boys and girls in the Glendale High
School have got just far enough along in
their Latin, to write notes ending "non
amara."

EMPORIA GAZETTE: The only way the
Lawrence people know they have a pro-
hibition mayor is by reading the news-
papers.

A Lawrence young man's winter
clothes have become so frayed and worn
that he has forced the season along to
white flannel suits.

PORT SOUTH IS TO HAVE A RACE MEETING
AND A BASEBALL GAME THIS YEAR, AND THE
SMALL BOYS ARE BEGINNING EARLY TO LOOK
FOR HOLES IN THE FAIRGROUND FENCE.

The Emporia Scientific club is discussing
"What Constitutes Money" and is
just about to decide that it is the stuff
that will buy a big stack of "values."

PROF. A. W. SMITH OF CHICAGO UNI-
VERSITY, WILL DELIVER THE LECTURE BEFORE THE
NORTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST TOASTER'S ASSOCIA-
TION THAT MEET IN LAWRENCE IN APRIL.

WELLINGTON MAIL: In people over at
Oxford are so industrious that the mayor
of that city finds it necessary to prohibit
them by ordinance from making garden
in the streets.

Port South is to have a race meeting
and a baseball game this year, and the
small boys are beginning early to look
for holes in the fairground fence.

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RIED. THIS IS LUCKY FOR THE GIRL, AS HE
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SOMEBODY AT OTTAWA PUBLISHED A POEM
DEDICATED TO REMENY, AND NOW THE MAN-
AGER OF THE COMPANY IS BUSY TRYING TO
KEEP THE PAPERS AWAY FROM THE GREAT
VIOLINIST UNTIL AFTER THE CONCERT.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY BOYS HOPED TO
MAKE UP FOR THEIR INGORDIAN DEFECT IN
FOOTBALL LAST FALL BY "SIZING" BAKER IN
BASEBALL, AND ARE NOW MAD BECAUSE BAKER
REFUSES TO PLAY.

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IT COST B. G. WHITAKER OF WAYNE TOWNSHIP,
DUNIPHAN COUNTY, \$90 AND 40 CENTS TO ENTERTAIN A
PEASLER AT HIS HOME THE OTHER NIGHT. THE PEASLER TOOK A
POCKETBOOK CONTAINING THAT AMOUNT AWAY WITH HIM AND HAS NOT BEEN APPREHENDED YET.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE
AT ALBION TALKED AS SIGHTS OF "THE FLYING
WEDGE" AND "MASA PLAYS" AS THOUGH THEY
HAD BEEN TRANSLATION OF TELE-
OLOGY, AND MOST OF THEM PROBABLY WOULDN'T
RECOGNIZE ANY ONE OF THEM IF THEY SHOULD
MEET IT FACE TO FACE.

THE ENTERPRISE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATING
CLASS WILL ELECT THE SALVATORIAN AND
PARENTIAN INSTEAD OF HAVING THEM APPOINTED
ACCORDING TO STANDING RULES, SINCE ALL THE
PRETTY GIRLS DISTANCE THE "BLATE THING"
WHO HAS THE "PINK ASYLUM" ON HER
TONGUE'S END AND CAN GIVE THE CONGRATULATIONS
BACKWARDS.

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THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

ENGLISHMEN BEGIN TO TIRE OF HER-
EDITARY LEGISLATORS.

Mrs. Gladstone precipitates the contest
which has long been impending.
Breakup of Parliament's Upper House.
Historic Contest With the Commons.

The legacy of battle left to the English
by Mr. Gladstone in resigning the
British premiership not only places
the party in a precarious position, but opens
a fruitful future to the house of lords.

The fight for the extermination of the
hereditary branch of parliament, which

has long been impending, was precipitated
by Mr. Gladstone's farewell speech,
which commits his party to the cause,
and while the lords may retain a tem-
porary lease of power under the white
leadership of Salisbury and Devonshire
their ultimate downfall seems reason-
able.

The house of lords as at present con-
stituted comprises 355 members, as fol-
lows: Six princes of the royal family, 2
archbishops, 20 dukes, 22 marquises, 114
earls, 23 viscounts, 24 bishops, 29 barons,
16 Scotch representative peers and 28 Irish
representative peers. There are, how-
ever, more than 2,700 persons ex-
tant. They are held by 630 men, and
many once famous titles are apparently
lost because now held by men who also
hold higher titles. One peer—the Duke of Athole—holds 17 titles, and most hold
from two to five. So much for the com-
position of the house of lords, which is
the court of last resort of the realm as
well as upper house of the legislature.

A body of hereditary legislators is of
course an anomaly these days, especially
in so protracted a government as that of
the United Kingdom. But still in the
minds of some thoughtful men it has its
uses. Being composed of representatives
of the classes, who fear that continued
progress of the people may sometime entirely
displace them, the house of lords is
sure to be opposed to all changes of any
moment. But its veto power, the only one
authorized by the unwritten British consti-
tution, royalty having long ago ren-
ounced the veto prerogative, may, like
the veto of the president of the United
States, be lawfully overridden by the popular
will, so that no real reform is likely
to be permanently prevented. And it is
held that the delay which sometimes re-
sults can work no lasting harm. In view
of all this, it is quite within the bounds
of the probable that if the persons who
make up the upper house were possessed
of more character or were disposed to
give greater attention to the welfare of
their country they might maintain their
branch of the legislature indefinitely.
But as a matter of fact the personality
of the lords is the greatest menace to
their legislative existence.

For many years it has been the habit
of English caricaturists to represent men
of title as having sloping foreheads, rick-
ety bodies and faces deeply marked with
dissipation or else as stupid, heavy rustics.
Englishmen have laughed at these
caricatures without believing in them, but when the Irish home rule bill was
passed by the commons in September
last and 400 peers, the largest number on
record, went up to London to vote against
it in the house of lords, it was seen for
the first time by the people that the com-
ics artists are right—that the British peers
are a sorry fellow in the main, unfitted by
mental endowment or special training to
make or obstruct the laws of a great
and busy nation. This is putting the
facts then found out by the British people
very mildly.

One observer described the throng of
peers as comparable only with the assem-
blages that are to be found in jails and
almshouses and hospitals for the insane.
The presence of such intellectual
giants as Salisbury, Rosebery and Play-
fair in this crowd of men notable for
what the same writer speaks of as "the
semity of youth, the wreck of middle
life, the tottering imbecility of dissipated
age, served but to furnish the contrast
between hope and despair."

There is not space here to go into the
details of the previous conflicts between
the lords and the commons, but some of the
more important may be mentioned.

In every case the lords yielded or were
coerced by the sovereign acting under
pressure from the people. This coercion
has at times been effected by creating a
sufficient number of peers favorable to
the ground taken by the commons to
make a majority of the same mind in the
house of lords. Queen Anne did this
when the lords refused to assent to the
treaty of peace signed at Utrecht, but it
was then necessary to create but a dozen
new peers.

In 1833 King William IV did the same
thing, the difference between the houses
being over the reform bill which ex-
tended the franchise to some hundreds of
thousands, abolished more than 50 "rotten
boroughs" of a few dozen voters
each and simplified the method of voting.
But the king did not yield till he had
been pelted in the street and the houses
of a number of nobles were burned. He
created 18 peers favorable to the bill, and
many who were unfavorable refrained
from voting. In 1846 the houses dis-
agreed over the corn laws, but the lords
finally yielded, as they also did in 1868
over the disestablishment of the Irish
church, in 1881 over the Irish question and
in 1884 over enlargement of the franchise.

Resolved, That we demand a more
rigid enforcement of the discipline<br